B had been rushed into entirely at the hidding of the people, and centrary to the opinious of private thanking e.en. He added that he had no wish to mave the Turk from Kussin; that the Turk was "an ngly, black, sensual fanatie;" that "he had performed his mission by destroying the dirty, "stronging Greek theorogy when the sun had become weary of it;" and that ever since, his disperatures from Europe had been the carnest wish appearance from Europe had been the carnest wish of Christian men." So did the redoubtable themas Carlyle hold forth to your humble servant. as we walked away westward to his house at Chelkeng before that our administration was unfit for there tasks, and be looked on the exhibition we were then making as only a public European revelation of an inefficiency which all sensible men also to exist. All Carlyle's admirers, however, and not go with him about the war. They, many of them, hoped that our public spirit would receive stime us which would wake Downing street and a stimmus which would wake Downing street and ether streets out of the godless routine in which they were moving round and round—that class would warm toward class for the sake of the breed which they shed in common—and that the spirit of Old England was good at bottom if you would rouse it. Many, both Conservative and Kadical, agreed in this it was the notion of Maurice,

Kingsley & Co., and it inspired the passionate verse of Tennyon's "Mand."

The country, certainly, sus beartily in the cause. For instance, during a certain time—say just after the Alma—the public feeling of England was more Tery ish than it had been since Pitt's time. Nothing was taiked of but the gallant way in which the centry had led their men, and the men followed their centry. Nay, when it was found that we had bet taken Sevastepel, that our troops were pershing by thousands in the mud-the country into despondency, but there was none of that specif of revolt you might have expected. The Times wrote for weeks with a savageness unparalheled since the Reform bill. But every public meeting against the "system" turned out a failure. the Administrative Reform people got audiences to hear Dickens and Layard. But it was obvious that they only went for the intellectual excitement, as they might have gone to hear Grist. The ciation is now an admitted mistake. se reet. It produces neither stir nor terror. explanation obviously is, that the war admitted of no internal agitation, but directed everything to itself it was asked in these days: Where are the Eadicals! Never had men such a chance. There were no great forces in the country had there been revolutionary movement. But, in spite of The Times and everything else, there was not one form-

However, it is not to be supposed that all these exposures and complaints have left no mark. They have passed into the public mind and are doing their work there. People will long remember that statesman after statesman disappeared out of our public life, as rumed gambiers leave the gaming table. At last we were left with Palmers ten alone-for his ministry is really scarcely worth mentioning, it is so utterly subordinate to his rep-mation. Pam. comes better out of the war than anybeey after all. He is more adroit-more a citizen of the world-and yet he is getting old now, and nods more on the Treasury bench than he used to do. That he will keep his ministry together keg is improbable; but-as men and reputations go-he has done wonders.

The war, then, has shaken people's faith in their statesmen; and its blunders will be quoted in all future periods of political crisis, as telling against our form of Government. It has added to the power and influence of the press. It has done nothing to increase peeple's respect for the House of Commons. It has done much barm to the Manchester men and their ideas. For by reviving all these warlike instincts and associations which be long to human nature, it has injured "progress," strictly so called; and the heat of the fire will smoulder away for years and make new wars easy to raise, compared with what they were believed to be before this one. So much for some of the moral and political re-

salts of the war. It is a very chequered affair altegether. There is something to remember with pride, and much to remember with shame. Its conduct has been bad from first to last: we were too slow in going in, and rather too quick in com-

For some time to come we shall have the war's regardes to look after, and all of us, more or less, a legacy duty to pay on them. Yesterday came off a preliminary meeting of the Military Commissioners, who are to inquire into the conduct of gentlemen inculpated by the report of the Comissioners who went to the Crimes to investigate the failures. There was only a little formal busi-ness done, and the inquiry begins with all kinds of ceremony next Monday. Five grey-headed old gestlemen, of high military rank, bestarred, and littering with scarlet, meet in the hall of Ch Hespital. They begin with those "noble kins-men," Lords Lucan and Cardigan, who, though men," Lords Lucan and Cardigan, who, though they hate each other, have never injured each other as much as they did the cavalry under their command. Cardigan, who is far the more famous, has had strange fluctuations of renown. Before the war he was proverbially ridiculous, and gave his name to black bottles. He is a hot-headed, obstinate, vain man. When he hunts, they say, he has relays of champagne at farm-houses, hunting zot being excitment enough; and, as his property is immense, (one of those great fortunes which were founded by an ancestral lawyer,) he has always made a great figure with his cavalry regiment. "A dashing cavalry officer" is the phrase. But to manage cavalry in a campaign is a special branch of the business, not so easy as attending to their equipments and drill, and galloping them about a heath. His horses died of starvation. He himself meanwhile was sleeping at nights in a yacht in Balaklava harbor. The "charge" turned every body's heads; but now that has passed away, and there is a stern notion that more is required from a commander than a headlong gallop now and then, equally within the resources of private dragoon Brown. In fact, we are getting cynical about our army here, and want to know how to improve iti. e, its government. It is all very well to praise lantry is dependent on the way in which they are managed. Two days since I met an old friend just back from the Crimea, and talked things over. "Well," said I, "you would hear plenty about the Redan affair. What is the upshot of all one hears there!" My friend shrugged his shoulders. "The upshot is the troops didn't behave well: and it is not only their fault, they had fools of generals."
The speaker had been long there, and reflected only what everybody had agreed on.

We may consider, accordingly, that this Commission now opened will only be a step toward ex-tensive discussions, in which our whole military system will be probed to the roots. But in the interim, it is very questionable what satisfaction the Commission will give. The members—Sir Al-exander Woodford, Lord Beauchamp, Sir George Berkeley, Sir John Bell, Sir William Rowan, Gen. Peel, Gen. Knelly—are no doubt infinitely respectable gentlemen in their way; but are they the kind of men to handle a brother "swell" rigorously? Will evidence politely accepted with-out oaths, be the same product from the very vi-tals of the examined man as is wrung by the hand of the counsel in a law court? Has not the Com-mander-in-Chief, the Court, the beau monde, more or less declared for the men accused? The British public shakes its head dubiously. There wiff be plenty of "explanations," no doubt; and then!—Why, we all know what a court martial on a swell is—how it "hereby reprimands him accordingly" in the gayest manner, and leaves him to go off to dinner. But this is not even a court martial—only a kind of court of inquiry. How different from poor Admiral Byng's business! We are so mild now-a-days that nobody fears anything; and some philosophers urge that, until we try the Tower and the ax again, we shall go blundering on irrevocably.

Lord John Russell is bringing on a great scheme Lord John Russell is oringing on a great scattering of compulsory education, with a staff of education inspectors, and what not. But it will probably prove a failure from the inherent love of the Briton for his local liberty. That feeling nearly smashed the New Police Rill, which is to give us rural police of some use instead of the antique Dogherries. It is an infinitely honorable old sentiment, of course, but one is always driven back to the query, "Well! what then! You don't like this edu-

"estion plan, for instance; it smells of bureaucra-"cy and all kinds of bad things. What education "are we to have, then!" And here we stop; for what with sectarian feeling, and the necessity poor children working in factories, and the degraded ignorance of so many of the poor, "volun-tary" education proceeds but slowly. In short, there grows up in hingland with the growing popu-lation a mass of ignerance, poverty, discontent and crime, which is puzzling enough already, but which will give us all work enough by and by. The crim inal matter is particularly pressing, for the ticket-of-leave system is bringing it home to our very

I have said that there is a kind of lull in the literary world. I think it is partly that we write so much in reviews. They say that even Macaulay's History is not selling so well "as might be expected." Rogers's Table Talk is disappointing—too full of old stories, and of mere gossip, which is not even true gossip. I find no great enthusiasm prevalent about "Little Dorrit" even, though its sale is said to be as good as that of any of Nickers's books if not better. The more designed to the same transfer of the Dickens's books, if not better. The war turned everybody's mind away from letters. Let us hope that we are going to find something to talk about this Summer beside the "sap," the "trenches," the "Lascaster gun," and all the rest with which we have been "deeved" (as the Scotch say) these two years now. "War," said Fontenelle, "spoils conversation." We have found the truth of this lately, though entre nous there is little conversa-tion going at the best of times. Is it money-making, or want of animal spirits, or what? are certainly dull just now over here. I almost envy some quasi literary men of the "comic" school who are getting up an amateur pantomime again. They meet daily and rehearse their tum-bling, and the like, in a dancing-room. Isn't it better for the health than musing on the age, and spending one's domestic evenings over old Cicero?

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT The business in Parliament has been mostly of home interest. Papers were laid before the House of Lords on the subject of torture exercised in Madras to compel the payment of taxes. Mr. Seatt moved for a select con mittee of inquiry into the ticket-of-leave

In the House of Commens, Mr. EWART inquired whether any measures were being adopted to procure the removal by the Government of Greece of the ex-port duties and dimes, stated in the consular reports as pressing injuriously on commerce with that country.

Lord Palmers on replied: The subject referred to
has been for a considerable time matter of communication between the Greek and British Governments, but up to the present time no satisfactory result has been obtained, and I fear that I cannot hold out any well-founded expectation that better success will arise; for such is the administrative capacity of those arise; for such is the administrative capacity of those who now rule Greece, that there is no portion of the Greek territory in which either person or property is rafe during any part of the twenty-four hours, except three miles of road between Athens and the Piraus, which is patrolled night and day by the French cav-

Mr. J. MITCHELL asked Lord Palmerston whether-Mr. J. MITCHELL asked Lord l'aimerston waether-British property to the amount of more than £1,000,000 sterling being now locked up in Russia—it was the in-tention of the Government to continue the blockade of the Russian cosst, pending the ratification of peace? and whether, if the blockade were to cease at once, an arrangement had been made to enable British vessels to enter Russian ports for commercial purposes without visit of science?

Lord PALMERSTON-Yesterday the Congre Lord Palmerston—Testerday the Congress ex-tended the armistice to sea as well as to land. Hitherto it has been confined to land operations, and did not apply to sea. The reason was obvious. It was doubt-ful what the issue of negotiations might be, and it was evident that if free communications by sea had been evident that if free communications by sea had been permitted, a change of position might have been gained by the Russians, which would have materially altered the condition of the belligerent parties in the event of the renewal of the war. The signature of the treaty of peace having fortunately put an end to all chance of a resumption of hostifities, the Congress yesterday extended the simistice to sea as well as to land, and, as a matter of consequence, the blockade ceases. With regard to the second branch of the inquiry, it is a question involving other considerations, and I am not at the present moment prepared to give a reply.

RELATIONS WITH THE ENTITED STATES.

Lord Goderich a ked Lord Palmerston whether a decument that had recently appeared, purporting to be a dispatch written by the British Minister at Washington, acknowledging his having forgotten to submit the British proposal for arbitration to the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 27th of February last, with reference to the existing disputes on the subject of

with reference to the existing disputes on the subject of Central America, was authentic?

Mr. Gradstone, before the question was answered, called attention to the delay which had taken place in the production of the papers relative to Central America.

Lord Palmerston replied that the papers relating to Central America were nearly completed, and the would, he trusted, be laid on the table in the course of would, he trusted, be laid on the table in the course of a very few days. As to Lord Goderich's question, he rephed that the dispatch in question was a correct copy of a letter sent by Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton; but it must be obvious, from the whole dispatch, that no inconvenience to the public service had occurred from the accidental delay of Mr. Crampton in presenting the letter, because the same offer of arbitration had been communicated to Mr. Marcy by Mr. Buchanan, the United States Minister to this country. the United States Minister to this country.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

From The London Morning Star.

What hidden motive is producing the exasperating and no called-for articles upon American affairs in The Times? It cannot be the profits of the journalist that impels these insulting and mischievous diatribes, for everybody is indignant at the recklessness of the writer. Just at the time when every statesman is disposed to show the greatest reserve and forbearance in alluding to our difficulties with the United States, The Times is hurling insults across the Atlantic with as little thought as a school boy bestows on his squibs and crackers. Yesterday, in an article upon the close of the Russian War, we were told that, having disposed of one pretender to universal dominion in the East, we must now prepare to meet another in the West. America, we were gravely told, is aiming at the dictatorship of the world. It so, she is aiming at it through some means totally different from those of the great military powers of Europe. America, with an anny of twelve thousand men, with a navy numbering but one line-of-battle ship, and with her whole coast entirely without detenses, seeking to place herself "above all the world," is a supposition so monstrous that it will be viewed in America as a mere pretense for covering designs on the part of Europe against America. England, at the head of her pretense for covering designs on the part of Europe against America. England, at the head of her army and navy, is now a very formidable power for instant operations against any enemy; and the Americans, who persist in regarding *The Times* as the organ of Lord Clarendon, will suspect that this language cans, who persist in regarding The Times as the organ of Lord Clarendou, will suspect that this language covers some design, or is intended to precipitate some quarrel with them. We observe, too, that it is said that the English and French navies are uniting in the Gulf of Mexico for a visit to Central America. We hope this is not true. What business has France in this quarrel? She is not a party to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—she is not the protector of the Mesquito Indians. What business has she, or rather, what right have we to call in her armed interference in that dispute? We trust there is no truth in the report. It would confirm the interpretation put by the Americans on the language of Lord Clarendon in the House—that England and France were prepared to act in concert upon American affairs.

CRIMEAN INQUIRY COMMISSION. CRIMEAN INCURRY COMMISSION.

The Military Board of Inquiry into the allegations contained in report of the Crimean Commissioners, Sir John McNeil and Col. Tulloch, against the Earls of Lucan, Cardigan, Gen. Airey and Col. Gordon, have held their first meeting in the hall of Chelsea Hospital. Preliminary formalities were gone through. The public were admitted. The next meeting will be held on the 7th irst., when Lord Lucan will be put under

examination.

An English church is to be built in Constantinople by subscription, as a memorial of the British who perialed in the war.

A letter from Mr. Dallas to the Earl of Clarenden is published in the English papers, requesting Lord Clarendon to pay over £50 sterling on behalf of the President of the United States, to Capt. Ferguson, a British seoman who rescued the crew of an American bark at sea. The money was paid through the Livergool Sailors' Heme to Capt. F.

FRANCE

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Thursday, April 3, 1856. It being finally a fixed fact that the Peace treaty is signed, the two favorite themes of journalists at present are, how it was signed and what was signed. And on the first point: it appears that it was signed by the plenipos, either simultaneously with one pen, according to the Pays, or in sequence with several pens more or less, according to the De-

bats. Thinking the matter over, I am inclined to agree

with another journal in the eclectic opionion that

it was signed in sequence with one pen. "The pen," says the Pays, "was not, as certain jour-" nals have pretended to say, enriched with pro-"cious stones. Immediately after the signature " of the treaty it was laid upon a sheet of white paper and surrounded with the seals and signatures of the congressional plenipos. Then M. de Couches, who had charge of the engrossing of the

"treaties, did write thereunder as followeth: "I certify that this pen or feather (plume) was pulled by me from the Imperial eagle of the Garden of Plants, and that it was employed for the signing of the treaty of peace made March 30, 1856. And thereupon all was framed under glass, with a gilded border, to be offered to her Majesty, the Empress."

Reading this piece of solemn history, one feels engines to brow whether the Imperial of the Power whether the Imperial of the Power whether the Imperial of the Power whether the Imperial of Imperial

curious to know whether "the Imperial eagle of the "Garden of Plants," plucked by M. de Couches, is the same eagle who has been there these ten years -the royal eagle of the July Monarchy, the Provisienal bird of February 1848, the Republican fowl of the three following years-moulting after the coup d' état in 1851, and comisg out full fledged Imperial in 1852. Will it die or fly away to make place for a successor at the next revolution, or will it give in its adhesion and remain, under whatever changes, the official bird? These are questions in politico-natural history that I cannot venture to answer.

For the last four days we have strange ornithological phenomena in the streets to excite the jealousy of the Janus faced Imperial eagle of the Garden of Plants, double-headed eagles of Austria, and double headed eagles of Russis, flap and flutter from the windows of the Boulevard, mingled with French and Erglish and Piedmontese and American flags. They give the street so gay and pretty an appearance that one could wish they might be kept there in permanence by order of the police. As it is, the police de serve part of the thanks of the pleased passing spec tators. For though the contentment with the peace is universal, the outward expression of this contentment in flags by day and lanterns by night-though to a great extent voluntary—is not altogether spontaneous. The police advise householders, they advise even humble holders of apartments like my self, that there is to be an illumination, long enough before sundown to give one time to purchase his candles and Venetian lanterns. On Wednesday evening the illumination was more general and brilliant than on Sunday. There had been, during the day, a grand review by the Emperor of the garrieon of Paris in the Champs de Mars. It too was brilliant, bating the dust. There was a brilliant brilliant, bating the dust. There was a brilliant staff, and foreign officers in varied uniforms, Lieutenant-General Prince Napoleon with his loose bowels and high military and moral reputation, and diplomatic Count Orloff, his suite, and Spanish General Prim, and others. Whether, as was the case at the famous feast of eagles in May, 1852, there were present any superior officers of your New-York militia, I do not know.

I did not attend the review, being fond neither of military displays nor of dust; neither did I traverse the streets at night to see the illumination. But whart I say of both may be relied upon, my in-formation as to the latter having been gathered from eyewitnesses in a much-frequented salon of the Rue Vivienne, which I visited next morning. It is a salen which I unhesitatingly commend to is a saion which I unresitatingly commend to strangers—where they may be cut, curled (if they like) and shampooed for only ten sous. Shaving is six sous. Any gentleman who wishes to stand well with the courteous hosts of the salon, will, on leaving, drop a few additional sous into the open-mouthed contribution-box. Taking my accustomed ante-prandial walk next morning, I took notice of the inscriptions and transparencies that had served the preceding evening. Some of these were tastefully appropriate to the occasion-some of them were funny. Of these last, the most amusing was one in the Rue Neuve des Augustins, where a cosmopolite grocer, seeking custom from all national meponte grocer, seeking custom from all national-ities, had inscribed in couples, with accompanying compliments, the names of the fourteen congres-sional plenipos in two columns. This made seven couples, and consequently uneven columns—four in one and but three in the other. To equalize the matter, the unprejudiced grocer inscribed at the foot of the left hand column, below Ali Pasha and the other Turk, the names of Washington and Pierce. American families, now or hereafter resident in that quarter, when in want of tea, or sugar, or other articles in his line, will, it is to be hoped,

favor him with a call.

The military review was a fair spectacle for those who are pleased with such sights. Some sixty thousand well-drilled finely-accounted troops, foot and horse, were on the ground. Your friends who were there will tell you there were 150,000 soloiers. Their unpracticed eyes and the newsapers deceive them as to numbers. 150,000 troops would be three times the presentable number of

what is called the "Garrison of Paris." It is not merely the poor Imperial eagle of the Zcological Garden, plucked by Monsieur de Couches, who suffers by the peace. It is said that Government is scale against the Kabyles in Algeria; some thirty or forty thousand men are to be sent against them.
The Kabyles of Algeria, you understand, are readymade rebels, born and brought up enemies of
France. They are always on hand to be fought and defeated, and generally exercise the French army and furnish it with glory when no European power demands its attention. The French look upon and treat the Kabyles as we look apon and treat the Indians—the Seminoles for instance. The Kabyles, like the Seminoles, have no periodical press, Congress, or other organic means of telling their side of the story. They are barbarisns and ought to be killed for eneroaching on the soil they were born in possession of.

Discussing what was sigfled in the treaty of peace, all are agreed that the "independence of Turkey" was one of the whats. In proof, we are assured that France will keep a garrison of 30,000 men in Turkey, and England, of course, some simliarly numerous countervailing force, to keep Tur-key independent. What was signed respecting the key independent. What was signed respecting the Principalities is not so well agreed upon. Whether anything was definitely signed, seems doubtful. The final disposition of those provinces will perhaps be matter of discussion in the future sessions of the Congress for the next six weeks. they be governed by native Princes, by a Prince of the House of Savoy, by this Constitution, by that? Last and least propable of all—shall they be governed according to their own wishes, as expressed in petitions of their priests, nobles and other classes! With the question of how they will be governed comes the question how they ought to be governed, and they give interest to the questions how they questions, how they have been governed and what they are? Now, how many of those who spend breath and ink on the first two questions are able to give anything like a satisfactory answer to the last two? Unsatished inquirers will had some de-sirable information on those points in a volume of the Univers Pittoresque, compiled by Messrs. Chopin and Ubicini. This volume pretends to give the history and description of Bosnia, Servia, the Herzegovine, Bulgaria, Slavonia, Illyria, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania, Wallachia, Moldavia, the Bukowine, Transylvania and Bessarabia—parts of the world about which the mass of your readers have, I venture modestly to say, as dim, confused ideas as your correspondent. This book is tolera-bly good authority. One of the authors, at least, bly good authority. One of the authors, at least, Ubicini, has made these outlying provinces of Eu-rope his special study. His articles in La Press. three years ago, on Montenegro, contained the first published notice of the Russian policy in the East-ern Question. I may say the first definite prophecy of the war just closed.

I spoke long ago, and in more than one letter, of

the system of colportage in France—what we should call book-peddling. The law on colportage passed in 1849 made it necessary for the colporteur first to have a patent or permission from the Prefect of the Department in which he exercised his profession; secondly, to offer no publications [ecrits-writings] that did not bear a stamp of the authorities permitting their circulation by col-portage. Now, the question lately arose whether tickets bearing simply the name of a candidate for office, in a popular election, came under the law ap-plicable to books, pamphlets, broadsides, etc., circuated by other than stationary booksellers. The Court of Aix, before which this strange question was brought, decided it, as you would say any Court must, in the negative. Nothing can, in fine, be

more evident, than that the framers of the law, the Legislative Assembly of the Republic in 1849, had not dreamed of applying it to electoral tickets offered to republican voters at a popular political election. But the case being brought before a Court of Appeal, the decision of the Court of Aix was upset. It was decided that the name of a was upset. It was decided that the name of a candidate, written or printed, was an ecrit and came within the letter of the law; that, consequently, if it did not bear the stamp of the authorities permitting its circulation, no one had the right to distribute copies of it to voters or others. Of course, if a Government Prefect does not choose to permit the name of an opposition candidate for the Municipal Council, the Legislative Body, or other office, to be circulated, it must not be circulated. The Assemblée Nationale, an Orleanist ournal here in Paris, speaking of this extraordinary decision, very quietly observes that "it tracy; that it throws a clear light on our political situation, and in this respect is a matter of con-"gratulation." This comment which you might think sufficiently guarded even for a French jour-nalist, was followed the next day by a "warning" to the Assemblée Nationale from the Minister of the Interior. If the Assemblée Nationale dare commit another such imprudence, its publication will be suspended by the Minister of the Interior.

And yet you will find people, you are surround-ed by people, who seriously believe that a Gov-ernment which cannot bear such mild allusive shocks as this-which constantly bribes and flat-ters the officers and privates of an army of half a million of men—is firmly based, and will continue in undisturbed dynastic succession even, because baby Napkin is born at the Tuileries. Really, it is hard to tell who are maddest, those who make this lucky, adventurous Emperor, a controlling god of Destiny, or those who deny to an able, thoughtful, unscrupulous man, the merit of ordinary states

A legal case of another sort is amusing, as reported in the papers: Madame Quinchez sells an elegant head-dress for ladies, which she names a Voltaire. Madame Lesebvre sells one wonderfully like, which she calls an Anglaise. Madame Quinchez sues Madame Lefebvre for encroaching on her invention; asks the Court to forbid Madame Lefebvre selling the same, and to condemn her to two thousand francs damages. Madame Lefebvre defends herself, by the mouth of her advocate, who waxes elequent against a "monopoly which would "have for effect to arrest, through fear of law suits, the flight (l'essor) of the genius of milliners, and consequently to impose limits upon the adoru-ments of women." The Court rejects the plaintiff's suit.

Of still another kind is the report I read of a case recently tried before the civil tribunal of Bellac. Beliac is in the department of Haute Vienne, an old Huguenot district in the west of France. Emigrants from there made their way to England and to America, by the port of Rochelle, when Louis XIV, the model of kings, the great monarch par excellence, the paternal ruler of his people, revoked the edict of Nantes. This trial was a prosecution of a minister, of two school teachers, of a poor carpenter and others, for the erime of having worshipped God in their own fashion, without permission of the Prefect. They had applied, they and some hundred other inhabitants of the village, for permission to worship God after their Protestant manner, without effect. Making their choice, then, between God and the Prefect, they went on quietly and humbly to sing, preach and pray as they felt bound in conscience to do. For this they were prosecuted, tried and condemned to pay fines-some to the amount of 1,000 francs, others to the amount of 500 francs The reporter of the trial in the Presse add that the defendants are notoriously too poor to pay their fines unless they sell all their little prop-They were defended before the Court by the pastor of a Protestant congregation of the Department, which has obtained a permission to exercise worship in their own way, with a noble eloquence, of which I regret that space does not allow me to

of which I regret that space does not allow me to give more than one brief specimen. The Pastor, M. Prepensé, said, addressing the Court:

"Observe, then, that is not the spirit of rebellion which moved the accused to assemble, but the spirit of obedience to God. If thep have been rebellious, it is to a law of a day, and for the sake of obeying a law eternal as conscience itself. If they have been rebels to the law, it was as Saint Peter and the primitive Christians were rebels, as the French Protest. ltive Christians were tebels, as the French Protest-ants of the seventeenth century were rebels."

this case of legal persecution is, unhappily, far from being an isolated one, I ought, in justice to the spirit of the French people since 1759, to warn readers who have not looked into the state of the contending religions in France, against too hasty or broad generalizations from it. Protestants have no recognized right to assemble for worship in France until they have obtained an authorization from government. Not obtaining it—and it may be unreasonably refused by administrative efficers—they are fined and perhaps imprisoned; but there the persecution steps. Their leaders are not shot in prison—they are not mobbed, driven in mass from one settlement to another, and at last into waste deserts, as seets dissident from the majority of their surrounding citizens have sometimes been treated in countries

MORE REJOICINGS FOR PEACE. MORE REJOICINGS FOR PEACE.

Paris was again illuminated on Tuesday night, and
the illuminations in private houses were more general
than on Sunday. The reason was, that many people
understood the illumination following the review as a
tribute to the army of the Crimea, a great part of
which had appeared upon the ground, and—at least
this was the feeling of many—as a homage to the dead
whose bones are whitening on that distant shore. The
public buildings and embassies were not generally whose bones are whitening on that distant shore. The public buildings and embassies were not generally lighted up on this occasion, but numbers of private individuals, who were out of town on Sunday, took this opportunity of putting lampions in their windows. The Boulevards were exceedingly brilliant, and to a late hour a dense crowd thronged both sides of them to such an extent as to render it difficult to move. The number of whiches was also so great that more the number of vehicles was also so great that more than once all advance became impossible. Several of the passages were lit up with great taste, and a sort of iriumphal arch in the Marché St. Honore attracted much attention. A transparency of the Emperor Alexander II., at the Russian print-shop out the Boulevard des Italiens, had crowds round it during the evening. It is a significant fact that the Orleanists and the Lection of the control mber of vehicles was also so great that more It is a significant fact that the Orleanists and the Legitimists, who have never illuminated since 1848, made an ostentations display of light on Sunday and yesterday. The hotels of M. Guizot, M. de Montalivet and the Duchess de Duras, in the Faubourg St. Honore, and very many great houses in the Faubourg St. Germain, were particularly remarked. Did they light up to show their sympathy with Russia! The general belief is that they did.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. have arrived. They state that the French Embassador had given a magnificent bail in honor of the birth of the Prince Imperial, and that it was attended by the Infantas Isabella and Louisa, the principal ladies of the court, the greatest political personages, the Duke de la Victoria, (who were the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor), the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Figures and by all the diplomatic body except Honor), the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance, and by all the diplomatic body except Lord Lowden. Though the absence of the English Embassador on this occasion is specially mentioned, no explanation is given of it. The Essãa meations a rumor that the Duke de la Victoria had come to an understanding with the pure Progressists to prolong the existence of the present Cortes indefinitely, but a letter denies that there was any truth in the report. The Minister of War had recovered sufficiently to be able to transact business. In the Cortes, the Minister of the Interior, in raply to some observations, justified the Government for keeping Catalonia under an exceptional military regime, and he insisted that there was no ground for saying that the Press in Spain is not free, as any one on looking at any of the Madrid papers might, he said, easily see. At Badajos some alaim had been caused by squabbles between the troops of the garrison and National Guard and burgesser, but they were not of a political character, and gasees, but they were not of a political character, and were of no real importance. The new Parliamentary Center had resolved to support the financial plan of the Government, with certain alterations.

SWEDEN.

DEFRECATES THE WRATH OF RUSSIA. The Successa Telegrapes, the semi-official journal of steckholm, contains an article maintaining that the idea of fortifying that city cannot be looked on as a political demonstration against Russia, and that it has not had its origin in present circumstances. It says:

not had its origin in present circumstances. It says:

"The idea of such fortification is not by any means new. On the contrary, it dates from the time of Queen Christina and King Charles Guetavus, and the

original plan then brought forward is still in existence. Several times since the question has been brought forward and in 1831 some works were executed on the lard side. In 1834 the Government applied to the Dict for a credit of 10,000 rix-dollars—a sum sufficiently large to lead to the supposition that the idea was serious y entertained of firtifying the city on an extensive scale. If the question of fortifying Stockholm is now resumed, that circumstance must be locked on only as the continuation of what has been going on at intervals during the last 40 years. To attribute a greater importance to it would be an error."

GREECE.

RECLAMATIONS BY THE ALLIES.

A letter from Athens, of March 22, states that the Court and Government of Athens are alarmed at the representations which the Envoys of England and France have istely made, and public feeling is somewhat excited. The first Secretary of the Russian Embewy, M. de Neclondoff, has been sent to Germany and St. Petersburg on a special mission. M. Boudouri, whom Admiral Dundas once designated in his dispatch as a spy of the Queen of Greece, is to visit London and Paris, to plead, it is said, the Royal cause. M. Tricoupi, the Greek Embassador at London, and M. Rogue, Secretary of Legation at Paris (who published the celebrated letter of General Kallergi), bave been charged by the Cabinet of Athens to afford every assistance to this gentleman. All this is significant. RECLAMATIONS BY THE ALLIES. assistance to this gentleman. All this is significant We hope for a further change of Ministry, at all events We hope for a further change of animstry, a difference before the elections take place—if not, you will have no majority of representatives for constitutional Greece and many friends of Russian intrigue. Our commercial prosperity is very encouraging.

THE CRIMEA.

ACCIDENT-RUINS OF SEVASTOPOL. On the night of March 17, a shocking accident oc-curred on the slope above Kadlikoi, in the burning of some wooden hats occupied by men of the Commissa-riat Works Corps. Notwithstanding prompt assist-ance sixteen men perished in the flames. They were doubtless sufficated by the smoke. Their bodies were charred past all chance of recognition.

doubtless suffocated by the smoke. Their bodies were charred past all chance of recognition.

The correspondent of The London Times writing from Sevastopol, of date 22d of March, thus describes the present condition of that city:

"For the last week our army has been cultivating its tastes for the drama, improving its acquaintance with the Russians, preparing for active service if need should be in the field, and organizing the grand Sevastopol Spring meeting, which will take place on Monday next by the banks of the Chemaya, not very far distant from the scene of the memorable charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade on the 25th of October, 1834. The demolition of trenches and houses in the city cantinues caily and incessantly, so that the south side will soon be as desolate and ruinous as Thebes or Palmyra. Every hour large trains of men pass by with beams of Soon be as cessate an area of men pass by with beams of Every bour large trains of men pass by with beams of timber and planks on their shoulders, which are taken out of the remains of the white building. Had fire out of the remains of the white building. Had fire been rained down from heaven on the devoted city its annihilation could not have been more complete. The stranger who halts to survey it from the neighboring hights, deceived by the whitewashed and plastered walls of the houses, might think that Sevastopol was still a city; but when he walked through its grass grown deserted streets, formed by endless rows of walls alone, of roofless, shells of houses, in which not one morsel of timber can be seen, from threshold to caves; when he beholds great yawning craters half tilled with mounds of cut stone, heaped together in irregular masses, when he gazes on tunuli of disintegrated masonry once formidable forts, now shaken, as it were, into dust and powder; when he stumbles over sonry once formidable forts, now shaken, as it were, into dust and powder; when he stumbles over the fragments of imperial edifices, to peer down into the great guife, choked with rubbish, which now mark the site of the grand docks of the Queen of the Euxine, and beholds the rotting masts and hulls of the sunken navy which was nurtured there; when he observes that what the wrath of the enemy has spared is fast crumbling away beseath the fires of its friends, and that the churches where they worshipped, the theaters, the public monuments are specially selected for the practice of the Russian gunners, as though they were emulous of running a race in destruction with the allied armies—he will no doubt come to the conclusion that the history of the world affords no such authentic instance of the annihilation of a great city. It is hard instance of the annihilation of a great city. It is hard to believe that the site can ever be made available for to believe that the site can ever be made available for the erection of houses or the construction of docks; but I am by no means certain that the immense resources I am by no means certain that the immense resources in the command of manual labor possessed by the Government of Russia, of which this very struggle has afforded us all such striking proofs in the Quarantine Battery, the Bastion Centrale, the Bastion du Mât, the Kedan, the Memelon and the Malakoff, may not be available in time to clear away these modern ruins, and to rebuild houses, theaters, palaces, churches, forts, arsenals, and docks, as before. To prevent any successful attempt to use the old materials in the docks, our engineers are now busy in destroying the coping stones of granite and the lakerman ravines there are inexhaustible supplies of material, which can be floated by the Chernaya into the waters of the harbor with very little trouble. The immense quantities of cut stone lying in piles at the upper end of the harbor shows that the Alies interrepted the Russians in the development of the the upper end of the harbor shows that the Alies interrepted the Russians in the development of the
spiendid architectural plans which it was the ambition
of emperors to accomplish, and which had engaged the
every thought and energy of the Muscovite governors
of the Crimea. The shells of princely mansions which
remained on the French side of the town, have been
battered to atoms by the Russian batteries on the north
side: the theater has been demoished, and the beautiful church of St. Peter and St. Paul laid in ruins by
the same implacable foe, and they have directed particular volleys of round shot and shell on a monument to one of their naval heroes, which
stands in front of a beautiful little kiosk in
the midst of a garden to which there was a the midst of a garden to which fine approach from the place behind Fort Nicholas by a handsome flight of steps now knocked to pieces. On a handsome flight of steps now knocked to pieces. On a quadrilateral pedestal of some pretensions, supporting entablatures with allegorical devices, and ornamented at the summit by a puppis, were inscribed, when I first saw it, the name of "Kazarshi," and the dates 1819 and 1834, with an intimation that the monument was erected to posterity in his honor. Most of the letters have been stolen or knocked away now, and had not the fire from the north ceased the pedestal itself would have disappeared likewise. The French garrison, somewhat harrassed by the incessant fire on the town, which, however, did them or us but little mischief, have constructed out of the debris of the houses a very real quartier inside the walls, which is altogether new, and presents a very strange appearance from its contrast to the ruins around it. The huts of which it is composed consist of wood, and are ranged in regular rows with the usual street nomenclature."

AUSTRIA.

The Wiener Zeitung publishes the state balance-sheet for the year ending the 31st of October, 1855. The ordinary receipts were 238,508,915ft, and the ex-traordinary 5,277,970ff, making a total revenue of 263,788,885ff., which is 18,453,161ff. more than in the year 1854. The ordinary expenditure for the year 1855 was 300,875,669ff., and the extraordinary 101,810,513ff., making a total outlay of 402,688,182ff., which is 16,632,536ff. more than 1854. By the foregoing figures it will be seen that the deficit for the year 1855 was 138.899 297ff., which is 1,813,625ff. less than it was in 1854. The extraordinary outlay for military purposes 1854. The extraordinary outlay for military purposes was 101,721,117fl., which is 10,426,453fl. more than it was in 1854.

TURKEY.

REFORM AT JERUSALEM. REFORM AT JERUSALEM.

Letters from Jerusalem state that the new Pasha of that province is animated with the most fiberal sentiments, and is thoroughly carrying out the principles lately adopted at Constantinople of liberality toward all creeds and denominations of people, with a desire to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants. The Pasha of Jerusalem and his suite attended divine ser-

to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants. The Pasks of Jerusalein and his suite attended divine service in the English church on Epiphany Sunday, and visited the English bospital and the English school, leaving handsome docations for each.

The Greeks are cultivating land to a great extent in and about Jerusalein, planting olive and mulberry trees, and building siik-mills. They have lately made a very good road to the Convent of the Gross, which has been almost rebuilt, and where they have a college.

Almost all travelers now succeed in visiting the Aimest all travelers now succeed in visiting the Great Mesque of Omar, the site of the Temple, though they have to make large presents for the privilege. The Jews, however, are still unwilling to enter the Temple, from fear of defiling it, because they believe that the Ark of the Covenant, centaining the two Tables of Stone, was buried on the spot by Jeremiah when Judah was carried away captive to Babylon. The excavations under the City of Jerusalem are also frequently explored; but the entrance, being exceedingly narrow and low, is very difficult. These excavations are of very great extent, and are formed interest arched chambers, which seem to have been used as a quarry to supply the materials for the wails of the Temple.

THE VERY LATEST.

[We are is debted to Capt. Shannon of the Royal Mail steam-ship Africa for the following latest intelligence]:

The Daily News's City Article, dated London, Fri-

day evening, says:

"The funds opened at a reduction of | V cent this morning, but a recovery afterward took place, and the clean quotations were the same as those of yesterday. The market has derived support during the last few days from large purchases of stock for account of the East India Company. The desire for investment is stimulated by the fact that Consois now carry throe months dividend. On the other hand, the apward tendency is restrained by the high value of money and by the creation of new stock from the loan. Money was in more demand at the Stock Exchange, commanding 6 V cent on Government securities. The suspension is announced of Syres, Walker & Company, East India merchants, of Alihalous Chambers, Lombard street. The firm has also a house at Liverpool. The suspension is attributed to the withholding of remittances which were expected by the last mail from Calcutta. It is hoped that the lease which have arisen chiefly through the recent fall of various k unds of produce, will prove moderate. In other respects, the commercial liabilities falling due to day, the 4th, appear to have been well met. At Paris lodgy the 3 per cent. The cere market to-day remains quiet, but firm at about Monday's prices. At ports of call, twenty-four grain laden vessels, including fifteen of wheat and five of Indian core. Importers are asking higher rates. In the foreign exchanges to-day, the only alternation of importance was a decline in the rate of bills on Paris. The returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the other deposites, which is partly due to the gradual withdrawal of the Turkish Loan deposits. The railway share market to-day was quieter, and unmarked by any general change in prices."

THE BALTIC. Kirl, April 1.- The news of peace was not received

with much satisfaction. To-day it was announced that

the screw line of battleships Majestic and Casar had received orders to return immediately to England, and that the only other vessel now here, the Cuckoo of three guns, should at once proceed to the Gulf of Finland with dispatches for Capt. Watson of the Imperiouse, containing instructions for the return of the advanced squadron to England without delay. When the squadron calls here on the way home, the last of the British fleet will have been seen here for the present. Lospon, April 5-9 a m .- The Baltic fleet no longer exists in official recognition; it was merged into the heme fleet yesterday, on which day Admiral Dundae and Admiral Baynes gave up their respective appella-ticas of Commander in Chief and second in command of the Baltic fleet. The Captain of the said fleet, the Hen. F. T. Pelham, changed his position at the same time. The whole fleet now at Portsmouth is placed

Port Admiral. Immediately after the review it is rumored that 0,000 seamen will be discharged from the fleet; these will consist for the most part of the men drawn from the Coast Guard at the outset of the war, and such others as have served fully and longer than the soul term of commission. It is said that there will be a permanent Channel fleet of exercise and training consisting of twelve sail-of-line and adjuncts.

under the command-in-chief of Admiral Seymour, the

It may be confidently expected that the year 1857 will be far advanced before the last man and the last cargo of shells can pass the Dardanelles on their way hemeward. Nor can we think that any haste is neces sary in completing the evacuation. We have secumulated large stores, and assembled a great army for the defense of Turkey, and there is no reason that we shall incur the expense of new transports and a greater employment of labor, in order to hurry back with such speed as may gratify the desire of those whom we saved to be quickly rid of us. The presence of the Western forces in the East is now only a question of months. The British army is said to be provided with food and necessaries for nearly twelve months,

Paris April 4.-The editor of the L Nord, M. appelmans, has petitioned the French Government for leave to have his journal circulated in France. There is a chance of this request being granted, as the paper has sensibly modified its politics since the signs ture of peace.

Paris, April 3-p. m.-The details connected with the Danubian Principalities and the hierties of the Christian subjects of the Porte, are the points to be arranged in the renewed Conferences. The jects to any occupation of Turkey by the allied forces, and it is possible that the point will be waived, if the Powers are satisfied as to the safety and privileges of the Christians. If the return home of the allied armies is performed leisurely, the feeling in official quarters is that a sufficient force will remain for many menths to keep fanaticism in check. It grows con rmed that the situation of Italy will form a subject of eliberation before the Conference dissolves.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, April 2, 1856.—By an imperial manifesto peace is proclaimed, "the object of the war having been gained by the security acquired for the 'privileges of Christians in the East," ture collision, it is added, a fresh frontier line for Bes earabia has been conceded.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

From The London Times (City Article), April 4 p. m The English funds remain without any material varistion, but the tone of the market is firm. There was little inquiry for money, and loans were obtainable on Government Securities at 54 to 6 & cent. The extent of business was again moderate, attention continuing to be directed to the more speculative descriptions of investments. Up to the present moment no instruc-tions appear to have been received at our Custom-Houses to allow vessels to clear for Russian ports, but an immediate instruction to that effect is looked for. Numerous agents have already been dispatched to 8t. Petersburg and elsewhere, and a number of unfounded rumors regarding contracts for railways and other publie works are already in circulation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa.]

London, Fridey, April 4, 1658—5 r. M. The signature of the treety of peace at Paris has had a faverable effect on the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets, and a good business has been transacted during the waves, generally a full prices. Stocas and Cotton firm; Brandbrows teady; full prices. And Cotton firm; Brandbrows teady; for the control of the control of